4.

## Business Notices.

SILVER WARE.

No. 477 Broomest, one door west of Broadway,
MANUFACTURERS SILVER WARE,

Have on band a large stock of Silver Ware,
and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their

OLD SILVER WORKED OVER INTO ANY STYLE OR PATTERN
Out house was established over thirty years since in Politon at,
and we have since removed to our present place of business, one
door west of Broadway.

We dark to

No. 40 Broome st., New York.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
a DINNER SET, a TEA SET, or any other article of China or
Ironstone ware, your best place is to go to DATLEY & Co's, Noz.
Sil and Std Broadway. They will you sail a White Dinner Set
of 154 pieces for \$16; a White Tea Set of 44 pieces for \$3.25,
and a White Tollet Set for \$1. You cannot buy the same articles elsewhere for less than 25 per cent advance on these prices. SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

On the 50th day of June, 1875, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. Singer & Co., after due notice to the defendence, ordered write of injunction to issue, prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Wessers Machine, for violating five patents. Also the Emery, Houghton & Co. Machine, for Indiringing two peatents, and against the Watson Tax Dollar Machine, for infiringing two patents.

Pursons who buy any of these inferior Sowing Machines, can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law so stop using them. I. M. Sincra & Co., No. 456 Broadway.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK.

Notes on the above Bank
Are taken at PAR

Are taken at PAR

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular WATERS'S CATALOGUE OF MUSIC will be sold reduced prices during this mouth. Also, new and second has France and MEI obsens at lower prices than ever belongered in this market at the WATERS'S PIANO AND MUSIC ROOMS, NO. 508 Broadway. Planes and Melodeons for real and rent silowed on purchase.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES-The most com plete and elegant urticle new manufactured, having every requisite for a Gentle name Tollet, and, as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERO, store only at No 7 Aster House.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIOS .- CRISTADORO, No. 6 in the world.

His new style of Zephyr Scat.rs beat all for their natural appearant, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

\$10 SEWING MACHINES .- WATSON'S \$10 Sew Ing Machines are now for sale at the office of the Company No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing Sewing Machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from \$7, to \$150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-prices Sewing-Machine desires in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.

Warson Woodway & Company &

WATSON, WOOSTER & Co. TEAMSTERS, ATTENTION .- DR. TOBIAS'S VE ERTAN FORSE LINIMANT, in plut bottles, price 50 cents, i warranted chesper and better than any other article ever of fered to the public for the cure of Cuts, Galla, Sprains Lume ners, Overleading, &c. Keep a bottle in the stable; it has saved many a valuable force. None genuine unless signed 5. I To Blaz. Depot, No. 56 Courtlandt st., New York. Sold by al

Sewing Machines.—All persons who want Sewing Machine of universal utility—one that will sew the lightest fabrics and the heaviest fabrics better than any other-the best machine for family use, manufacturing, pinnation use or any use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn \$1,000 a year—can obtain it nowhoe except at the office of I. M. Sirger & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Trus Office of No. 2) Meiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2) at, Aster House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-braces Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of mo proved patterns skillfully applied. Private application for Ladies. A competent female in attendance.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF FRENCH CHINA. We offer a complete assertment of plain white and decorate French China at the lowest market rates. Old stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, west side.

WIGS !--HAIR-DYE! !--WIGS! !--BACHELOR'S Wits :— IAIR-DIE: WISS: DACRELORS
Wits and Tourses have improvements peculiar to she if home.
They are celebrated all over the world for she ir graceful beauty
case and derablity—fitting to a charm. The largest and bestock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his
famous DYE. Sold at BACHELOR'S, No. 228 Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY. I will present a box of my Manneric Salve to any respecta ble patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum. Old Ulcors Serofula and Burns, manupersed. S. B. Surra, Electro-Magnetist, 77 Canal-st, bet. Brondway and Charok-ste

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Beware of Imposture—The public are hereby informed of a sure test whereby to ascertain the genuineness or the contrary of these medicines. This consists of a water-mark—the words "Holloway, New-York and London," in semi-transporent letters in every leaf of the book of directions around seach box or pot. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maidem-lans, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 65c., and \$1 per box or pot.

our daily enjoyment than proper foods Many families have adopted the plan of using freely of Wixe's Farina Crackers instead of the usual amount of heavy, heating food, and the change pleases all. The true Farina Crackers have the name Wine stamped on them.

These may be procured of the best grocers generally. DAILY ENJOYMENT .- Nothing conduces more to

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

Sliver-plated Tes Sets, six pieces, \$79; Sliver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottlers, \$4 75; Sliver-plated Cake-Baskets, \$5 35 Sliver-plated Tebe-Spoons, the dozen, \$4 50; Sliver-plated Table-Forks, the dezen, \$4.

W. J. F. Dallary & Co.,
Old stand, Nos 631 and 633 Broadway, west side.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
Secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

No 40 Murray-st., New-York

## New-Pork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not accessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

tion, but as a guaranty of his seed faith.

Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

THE WEEKLY TRIBURE for this week will go to press to-morrow morning. A few more advertises ments will be received if handed in early to-day 176,000 copies will be printed. Price \$1 a line fo advertising.

We print elsewhere the Controller's communica tien to the Common Council, showing the process by which the Treasury is to be plundered for the benefit of the parties represented by Robert W. Lowber. The whole proceeding in purchasing the ground in question was in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the Charter; yet it has successfully gone on until the Sheriff has levied upon all the personal property of the City to satisfy the We infer from the statement of the case that Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Attorney and one of the Commissioners of Record, has neglected the interests of the City, and, if he has done no worse, has practically permitted judgment to go by default. The whole story is one of unmitigated rascality and fraud, by pushing forward a purchase at an exorbitant profit which could only be made by a deliberate violation of law. We do not see how Mr. Flagg is to stop the Sheriff's sale; he has no money appropriated for the purpose, and is not bound to draw upon any other appropriation. Let him stand by the law, and let the plunderers sell if they choose. If they could manage to break up the Common Council in the operation, they would do the people a favor to be estimated by millions.

Mr. Robert D. Holmes, Commissioner of Excise, yesterday made another speech in the highly interesting Board of which he is so distinguished an ornament. We regret to say that Mr. Holmes's elequence lies very wide of the mark except in the following paragraph:

"The public have seen us in a wide discretion, and have observed that in this exercise we have taken a conservative medium conse-naither wrocking our-selves on the Scylla of unrestrained Intemperance, nor yet on the Charybdis of that function which has erected into an idol the one idea of absolute Prohibi-

-We beg leave to bring Mr. Holmes down from the exalted but slightly gaseous medium in which he so brilliantly displays his proportions, and beg our Emarcipationists, declined to support him be- of late years undergone considerable medification.

leave to remind him that, as Commissioner of Excire, be has nothing whatever to do with Seylla nor Charybdis, unrestrained Intemperance por Prohibition. As Commissioner, be is not a legislator, however eminently be might adorn that position, but a simply charged with the duty of determining within a period of fifty days from the commence ment of his public services, which, among the applicants for license to sell Intoxicating Liquors, are entitled to receive them in accordance with the perspicuous and stringent restrictions of the act under which Mr Holmes holds his place. Had Mr. H. but seasonably heeded this fact, the world might indeed have lost his latest cration, but he would have escaped the fatality which has driven the bark of his fancy, so enormously overcrowded with sky scraping canvas, on the breakers of absurdity, thence to flounder and fall off into the engulfing quick sands of the ridiculous.

In another column, we print the particulars of the less of the American bark Monasco, Capt. Dailey, off the coast of Newfoundland, heretofore telegraphically announced. The statement which we print is the literal parrative of seven of the sailors and passengers, survivors of the wreck. It was related in Swedish, and translated by the Rev. Mr. Hedetrom. It is difficult to imagine so cravenhearted a man as Capt. Dailey appears to have shown himself in this affair. To his incapacity and cowardice in the hour of peril is attributed the loss of 54 out of 61 passengers. Subsequent events demonstrate that with ordinary prudence and coolress be reed not have lost a single life.

Later advices from Mexico confirm the report that President Comonfort has been almost unanimously reelected.

The steamship Canada, with dates from Liverpool to August 1, arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon. The Indian mail had been received. The ex-King of Oude and other dethroced Indian princes were discovered to have been at the bottom of the revolt, which had spread through the whole Bengal army. The native troops at Madraz continued loval. Calcutta was considered in serious danger, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy there. Patrols were kept up night and day, and many of the French inhabitants were embarking Reports were still current that Delhi had fallen, but there were no official advices to that effect. It was rumored that the Government had dispatched ten thousand additional troops to It dia. A debate on the conduct of the Governor-General had taken place in the House of Lords.

The Agamemnon and Nisgara were to commeno sinking the Atlantic Telegraph cable on the 3d or 4th inst: the experiment of paying out had been successful, and messages had been successfully transmitted through the whole length of the cable, after it had been shipped, in a second.

The Goodwood cup races came off, as announced on the 31st ult.: both American horses were badly beaten.

In the House of Commons the new Divorce bill had reached a second reading; and the Government had been defeated on the Superanuation bill. A great political demonstration in favor of Universal Suffrage and against rotton boroughs, had taken place at Rochdale.

The harvests in France and Italy were beyond expectation. Fears were entertained with reference to the potato crop in Ireland.

A curious proposition, ostensibly aiming at the obolition of Slavery in the Dutch West Indies, is being mooted in Holland.

Trouble was brewing between France and Tur key. The cholera had appeared at St. Petersburg.

We have a telegraphic dispatch from Washington giving the substance of the new charter of the Tehuante pec Company, which proposes to construct a railread across the Isthmus. As this is a mere stock jobbing concern, there being no harbor at either end of the proposed route, the amount of its capital is of Lo consequence, except to those foolish enough to invest.

election to Congress of James F. Dowdell (by 116 majority) in the Montgomery, of Smallwood in the Mobile and Gen. Moore in the Tuscaloosa District -all Democrats-the two last in place of Percy Walker and William R. Smith (Am.) In the the Florence District, Wm. R. W. Cobb, and in the Huntaville George S. Houston, were running for reëlection-the latter opposed by David Hubbard, also an ex Member.

There is no lorger room to doubt that the New Constitution of Iowa has been ratified and adopted by a large majority of the voters, in spite of the desperate efforts of the Slave Democracy to defeat it by raising the cry of "Nigger." The vote was light-the people being intensely busy with their harvest-and we presume the Democrate have carried their County Officers in a majority of the Counties.

Albert G. Talbott (Dem.) is, we presume, reelected to Corgress from Kentucky, instead of Wm. C. Anderson (Am.) Talbott's majority is now said to be about 150.

Arkansas held no State Election this year. Her Members of the next Congress were chosen last year.

In Tennessee, it is yet possible that Emerson Etheredge (Am.) is reëlected to Congress instead of Atkins (Dem.).

The election of JAMES S. ROLLINS as Governor of Missouri is now reported by telegraph. The returns were not all in at St. Louis yesterday, but his majority was estimated at 1,500. Unless falso returns have been reported in order to win bets, he can hardly be defeated.

This is the most important political event of the

year. St. Louis pretuded it last Spring, by choosing a Mayor avowedly favoring Emancipation and supported expressly on that ground. Maj Rolline's position was hardly more equivocal. He is an old-fashioned Clay Whig in politics, and has recently acted with the American party. He ran, however, in this canvass, as an Independent, supported by the great body of the Americans and also of the Emancipationists. He declared on the stump that he held the question of retaining or abelishing Slavery in Missouri an open one, to be determined by considerations of public interest, and open to discussion like any other subject affecting the public welfare. He made this a prominer topic in his speeches, discussing it with a decided kaping toward Gradual Emancipation. Hence, many Pro-Slavery Americans went against him. though he is now a slaveholder, while his competitor is not; while many of the Germans, who are zeal

cause of his Americanism. Some of these went signified him, but more declined to vote at all; while The St. Louis Republican, the old Whig or-Rollins, as a member of the Legislature, had voted for a stringent Temperance bill, tended still further to alienate the Germans. Many of these voted last Fall for Fillmore, heading their ballot Protest," to mark their detestation of the Pro-Slavery attitude of the "National Democracy; yet Buchanan had nearly 10,000 majority on a very full vote. We apprehended, therefore, that Stew art's election could not be prevented. But the Border-Ruffian outreges in Kansas have disgusted the better portion of the Misseurians; hence Rolline's vote is quite large in the Border Counties The heavy emigration to Kansas passes through the whole length of Missouri, whose cheap, unwasted lands proffer attractions to the settler which only Slavery could overbear. But the Emarcipation triumph last Spring in St. Louis gave cheering assurance that Savery would not al ways lord it over this fair portion of God's heritage, and induced thousands to rush in and buy while lands worth \$25 per acre in the newer adjacent portion of Iowa could be bought for \$5 or \$10 in Northern Misseuri. The impulse thus given to settlement and improvement will continue to be felt until Slavery shall have evacuated the State.

Messis. Scott. Napton and Richardson, who were generally supported for Justices of the Supreme Court by those who voted for Rollins, are probably all elected.

- Such is the auspicious opening of a new chapter in the history of Missouri. We give such returns as have reached us in another column.

Here in this Western Republic of ours (which we insist upon proclaiming to the world as the chosen land of liberty), it is remarkable and ominous that the extension and perpetuation of the slaveholding system has, in the last fifty years, not only reconciled itself to the public centiment, but has gained such a hold upon us as to have become the sole political and we might almost add social, interest in the Southern States, and the controlling one in the government of the Union. The problem to which what is called Democracy here in America -at least, that development of it known as National Democracy-new applies itself, and the sole problem-except, indeed, the distribution of the spoilsis how to check the spread of emancipationist ideas, and to place and maintain the ownership of slaves on precisely the same legal and moral level with other kinds of ownership.

But while the torch of liberty is thus thrown to the ground and sought to be trampled under feet and extinguished in that very country and by that very party so confidently looked to fifty years ago to bear and wave it aloft in the eyes of the world as a signal to the nations, fortunately for humanity, others have been found to catch it up. That light of liberty which our American "Na tional" Democrats are so sedulously seeking to hide under a bushel, if not, indeed, to choke with foul air and utterly to extinguish, still blazes nevertheless, placed on a candlestick in such a way as to give light to the whole house, and that too by kings and emperors. The sup of liberty which seems to be fast setting

in the West-at all events to be enveloped in a terrible mist-promises to rise in the East, and, as if to rebuke our self-sufficient boasts, in countries which we are accustomed to set down as the established seats of despotism. Fifty years ago, serfdem, amounting in many places and cases to absolute slavery, prevalled throughout the whole of eastern Europe-not in Russia merely, but in Poland, castern Prussic, Hungary, and other Austrian provinces The steps taken by the absolute gov ernments of those countries, or their acquiescen in and confirmation of those steps when taken by others, toward the abolition of serfdom and the elevation of the serfs to the rank of freemen, doubtless have contributed to give to those governments a claim to the affection and confidence of the mass of the people, which is their best safeguard against revolution. It was in fact the desire on the part of the late King of Pruesia to create in his favor deep seated sentiment of popular attachment such as might enable him to hold on to the fragment of territory which Bonaparte had left to him-perbare, at some favorable moment, to recover what he had loft-that induced that potentate to take the lead in the great social and economical changes now going on in the emancipation of the serfs of Eastern Europe. As he acted under the most decided and pressing impulse, so the method which he adopted was most immediate and thorough. A singple decree converted in one day all the serfs of Pruesia, not merely from serfs into freemen, at liberty to dispose of their own labor, but into proprietors also-absolute proprietors of the land which they had been accustomed to cultivate as serfs-the only compensation allowed to their late lords and owners being the reservation of a mederate quitrent. It is true that this remarkable precedure took place under extraordinary circumstances, yet the ease with which it was accomplished goes far to show that where there is a will there is a way, and that what is called impossibility is often only want of will or want of inclination.

The plan scen after adopted in Poland, and there, too, for political reasons, was not altogether so sweeping. In that country, local boards were established, under the superintendence and intervention of which the lord was bound, on the application of the serf, to admit him to a tenancy of land at a rent to be agreed upon by the parties. The late Polish serfs, under this arrangement, have reached a position recembling in many respects that of Eaglish copybolders. He cannot indeed sell his land and present the buyer at the court of the manor for admittance as copyholder in his place; but neither can be be dispossessed of his land as long as te falfills the terms of his tenure, though he is free to give it up, quit the estate, and settle elsewhere, on giving three months' notice. The rent is paid in a fixed amount of labor-not in money or produce.

This system prevails not only in Poland, but in ail the Baltic provinces of Russia. In fact, it has been introduced throughout the Empire upon all the estates belonging to the Crown, which embrace no small part of the rural population. It has been determined to extend the same system to the large apparage dominions of the imperial family. and the latest accounts from Russia state that revision of the existing relations as regards the tenure of land on those estates has been ordered with a view to remove everything which might reem calculated to prolong the state of serfdom, so as to place the cultivators on precisely the same ground with the Crown peasants.

Even on the estates of the Russian nobles, many of whom are as violent against any system of · maneipation as cur own slaveholders, serfdom has By the letter of the law, the serf is strictly bound to the soil. He cannot leave home without his owner's permission, and the amount of the labor he may be required to render for his land is not limited. A custom, however, has been introduced of letting out the serf to himself, upon the payment to the owner of a fixed amount. Under arrangements of this sort, serfs quit their homes, and settle in towns, where, by the exercise of their talents and industry, some of them acquire large properties; but, as the rent which they pay for themselves is liable to be raised at their owner's pleasure, the righer they grow, the more, generally, they are obliged to psy. It is said that hundreds of the shopkeepers of St. Petersburg and Moscow pay a rent for themselves of five thousand silver roubles (\$2,000), while serf-merchants frequently pay twice or even four times as much.

Similar arrangements are indeed occasionally made in this country, and we have little doubt that if carried to the same extent as in Russia the rent obtainable by the master might in some cases be almost as large. It would seem indeed to be rather a hardship that a bank cashier, the president of a railroad, a skillful engineer, or a leading lawyer or dector, should be obliged to pay somebody else several thousand dollars yearly for the privilege of practicing bis profession. But that would evidently be a great improvement upon being compelled to labor as a field-hand.

We are half inclined to believe that the Democracy intend, if possible, to keep Kansas Territory as a kind of Capital Botany Bay, or Cayenne, or Upas Valley, to which aspiring members of the party who may happen to be in the way may be consigned, ostensibly to exercise gubernatorial functions, but really that they may be plunged into discreditable and damaging dilemmas. We say nothing of Reeder, Shannon and Geary; but just look at Bobus Walker without giggling if you can He went to the field of operations as a Great Pacificator-he now appears in the character of the Great Pacificatal. He bad a little reputation when he went into this fatal land, as a financier. But the financier is now finished, and his politica cash box would show, if examined, but a beggarly account. He has fallen into the error which overtook and crushed the bibacious Shannon. He thought it necessary not merely to smell the fragrant whisky, but to sniff the fumes of villainous gunpowder. He must, forsooth ! play soldier He must save himself in the opinion of his man selling friends by a crack at the devoted City of Lawrence. It is quite the regular thing t "demonstrate" before that thriving but rascally little colony. It touches the heart of every slave breeder to hear that it has been burned or sacked or robbed, or in some way despoiled. A Democratic Governor is not considered without shame and without reproach, until he has in some way harraseed Lawrence. It is in the creed. It is

sine que non. So to Lawrence went His Excellency with a long following of Uncle Samuel's dragoons. He vowed th t treason was plotting in that pestiferous place. The inhabitants were revolutionary scoundrels, who would not gay their taxes, and who had insisted upon abiding by the Topeka Constitution, and upon baving a Charter of their own. This was not to be borne. Somebody must be hung or shot. Some edifice must be battered. Lawrence must be beseiged.

When we heard of this fierce determination w were prepared for doughtier deeds than were done before Troy. We said to ourselves: "Bobus Walker, great in figures, is also great in fighting. He is marvelous as to cash, but he is really mireculous as to campaigning. We shall, ere long, bave letters from our Lawrence correspondent (if he survive the assault), bloody enough to make our columns blush." We waited prayerfully and patiently. Meanwhite Walker was meandering up and down with his dragoons, going through the most intimidating evolutions, and maneuvering to a perfectly frightul extent. The saddles, the sabers, the steeds, were all right; but somehow there was not any tax money collected. The cash was not forked over by the contumacious bad people of Lawrence. They persisted, like evil-disposed and unconvertible people, in voting under their homespun charter. All the bullying of Bobus Walker could not induce these flinty-hearted rebels to crook the hinges of their knees to the bogus Legislature. Bebus was in a quandary. It might have been easy to charge, bembard, assault, shoot, burn, hang and assassinate: but these exciting and pleasing game have already been tried once too often. The high prancing dragoons had been intended for intimida tion but they had scared nobody. In fact, with their arms and equipments they were a grand com bined scarecrow to the Perambulator himself. He was in a decided quandary. The often-fa;homed depths of the Bourbon bottle gave to him no inspi

ration. At last, being intolerably grinned at by th Lawrences," R. J. W. hit upon a notable expedient, by virtue of which he might march, evacu ate clear out, and withdraw his doosid dragoons with drums beating and colors flying. He wa suddenly seized with a dread of Indians, painted with the livelest pigments, with rings in their noses, with bows elastic, with arrows poisoned with tomahawks bigger than the ax of the guillo tine, with necklaces of intermingled beads and scalps. rushing into Fort Riley, and putting to death all the men, women and children therein. Frightful thought! What were the horrors of the Topeke Constitution to this ! Oh, my faithful dragoons Ten gallons of whisky to the fastest rider!

Transp, tramp, along the road they rode! but Walker, where was he? Was he behind on a baggage-wagon? How must his noble heart have cracked to think of so much undertaken and so httle accomplished! Forty faithful troops, however, were left behind. Will they emulate the doughty deeds of "the six hundred"? We do not know; but we shall get something thrilling from Fort Riley. The list of the killed, wounded. scalped and eaten will probably be a yard long.

We gave yesterday an account of the position taken in Mr. Disraeli's speech on Indian affairs. We give to-day the leading article with which The London Times accompanied the publication of his speech, and which is, we must say, a much more comprehensive and complete reply to it than anythirg attempted by way of answer on the floor of the House of Commons.

Ought the English to be deterred from attempting to infuse into the social institutions and the religiou practices of India something of the spirit of Euro pean civilization by a craven fear of offending the prejudices of the natives, and thereby provoking resistence and revolt? Such is the question really raised by Mr. Disraeli's speech.

As to running athwart the prejudices of the na lives, and so far no revelt and resistance are likely to be provided by that means, the mere presence

of the English in India, in the character, not of traders, but of rulers, is in itself alone such a shock, not merely to the prejudices of the Hindees and Mohammedans, but to universal and deep-planted sentiments of human nature, that the addition of such grievances as those which Mr. Disraeli would make the occasion of the pending revolt, would be but a mere drop in the bucketmere dust in the balance. In reducing the native princes to the condition, at the best, of mere de pendent allies, obliged in all things (except as to oppression and plunder of their immediate subjects) to conform to the wishes-in other words, to the commands-of the English, ample ground of dissatisfaction had already been given-dissatisfaction which would never fail, however scrupulous!; careful of change for the future the Indian Administration might be, to find abundant pretenses for an outbreak whenever a favorable opportunity seemed to present itself. Still more must this be the case with those princes whe, stripped of all substantial authority, are merely left, as Mr. Disraeli expresses it, the pomp and pageantry of power in the shape of a good round pension. It was not any feeling of gratitude to the English-it was not any personal satisfaction or hearty acquiescence in their rule—that for seventy or eighty years past has kept these princes quiet. It has been nothing but the fear lest, in attempting to get more, they might lose what was still left them.

Then, again, as to religious prejudices. It is bardly worth while for the Indian Government, or the English people in India, to attempt to concea their abhorrence of the cruel idelatry of the Hindoes, to allow the priests a liberty of persecution, even to the extent of permitting them to strip o their property such natives as may change their religion, or still to permit Hindoo widows to be burnt under the superintendence of British officials, out of a craven fear of offending prejudices, already outraged to the last degree by the more fact that such a low caste, or rather no caste, people had become the rulers of India. Prejudices of that kind are apt to become all the stronger the more they are humored; and, since it is impossible for the English to adopt the policy of conformity to the Hindoo faith, nothing is likely to be gained by yielding to that faith, on points where to yield would hardly be construed by the natives themselves as anything else than a confession of weakness.

er upon the respect, the gratitude, or the feare

of the native population of India, they have gained not upon the conservative principle of keeping everything as it is, so much extolled by Mr. Disraeli, but upon the exactly opposite principle of innovation and change. If the English rule has at this moment any moral hold upon the people of India, it is based entirely upon the idea that the extensive innovations introduced by the English have on the whole been beneficial to the country. It is based also, to a certain extent, upon the idea that the English, in point of intelligence and morals, as well as in arts and arms, are superior to the natives. This idea is not to be maintained by conforming in all things to native institutions and prejudices. It is the prerogative of superior intelligence to introduce changes and innovations. The very fact of the presence of the English in India makes it necessary and inevitable that the old heathen manners and institutions of the country should give way, faster or slower, to European ideas. As it would be absurd and suicidal for the Indian Government to attempt to prevent this medification, so nothing is to be gained by prefessing an indifference to it. Its progress is the most palpable proof of English power. We cannot but think that if the history of the English in India presented fewer instances of conformity to the customs of the country—the custom, especially, of extracting from the unhappy cultivators the last rupee that could be squeezed from them-if it exbibited a somewhat less rapacious pursuit of power and money, and a little more zeal to introduce civilized usages and Christian ideas-we cannot but think that with such a history the hold of the English on India would be, to say the least, quite as strong as at present.

of American Dentists are, in our opinion, as fraught with interest, and as pertinent to the happiness, and west of the nation, as those of any political Convention, to say the least. Unquestions. bly, the strength and soundness of the teeth of Americans are below those of Europeans. We do not claim any immaculate excellence for those of the latter, but, compared with the former, they are better. If there were any proof wanting to verify this proposition, it would be found in the proverbial excellence of American dentists. Here in this country has the profession been recognized as positive, admirable, honorable; above the stain of unbulant quackery; and the great attention so given technically to the teeth, with the coincident improvements in dentistry, is due simply to the fact that feeble, carious teeth abound. Hence, investigations have evolved new lights, and raised the profession in proportion to the skill and learning estowed on it. Here, too, first the profession was fully connected with the study of medicine and surgery, and the beautiful mystery of arresting the decay of the ivory portals of the stomach recognized as a speciality of surgery.

The proceedings of the late Annual Convention

The cause for the inferiority of American teeth and the means for giving them due strength, should occupy the attention of every parent, and of every one whose age has placed him beyond parental care. Good looks-beauty-are invaluable. The ideal'sts of all ages have made them, and wisely, too, the symbols of health and enjoyment- of the zeal possession of life's treasure. A sane mouth is indispensable to these; and the comfort of sound teeth, in the absence simply of pain, is not to be measured. It would be difficult e name a torture to which poor humanity is subject more ferecious than that of a raging toothache, forbidding food, or sleep. Any new truths which go to secure the preservation of the teeth should be bailed as national bounties. If we mistake not, one such scintillation has been struck out at the late Convention in question. Some of the dentists seserted that the main, if not the sole, cause of de fective teeth was the use of saleratus and cream of tartar in the manufacture of bread; and Dr. Baker fully agreed the facts offered in proof, adding the results of some experiments made by himself He seaked sound teeth in a solution of saleratas, and they were destroyed in fourteen days! We tere have the opinion of men whose talents, time and zeal are given to dentistry, that salerates and cream of tartar in bread are a chief cause of ruin to the teeth. Now will those who know this fact about bread go on eating all that comes from their baker, without inquiring what it is made of? That is a question which merits their consideration.

did not keep pace with the increasing fragility of erican teeth. This is a sad co should be well pondered. It tells a tab of def. cient health and strength. It affirms the doctrine that the majority of American mothers, where constitutions determine those of the sons and defenders of the Republic, are wanting in health. It indorses the circular lately put forth by Mr. Beecher Stowe and other feminine humanitarians on the want of health of American women. It calls for reform. Property is not health, nor labor saving machinery the muscle which shows life. Our women, when not forced to work, are too much like mere dolls. They neither ride on horseback, as they should, nor take vigorous pedestrian exercise. They do not lift weights, to give strength to the arms nor health to the chest We have relieved them of out-door toil in the country; but the farmers' wives have too much drudgery in door, and a lady correspondent questions whether the field labors of the European peasant women are not altogether preferable to the close and cramped toils in doors of the American women. Be that as it may, whether we take the indolence of wealth on the one hand, or the overtoil of feminine labor, it is agreed that American women have not the due standard of health. Of course, then, the men have not The teeth, accordingly, apart from the ravages of bad bread, must suffer in the same proportion. Certainly, it is the reverse of flattering to the nation to be told that physically, as a whole, we are not equal to the people of Europe, though we are better fed—or, say we are—better dethed, and better housed. With such an agent of reform as our chesp journalism, which penetrates every log-cabin, it seems the worst of shames that we cannot obtain the light for our physical guidance as a nation, and, rich and poor, so mend our ways that teeth, nerves and muscles in America may compare favorably with those of Europe.

The end is not yet. The golden Pandora boxformerly the snuff-box of Gen. Jackson-which we thought forever shut up, and happily consigned to the breeches-pocket of THE MAJOR, is still open. He is pronounced by his companions in srme to be a begus bravest of the brave, while men of the most infinite valor, and with the most immeasurable amount of pluck in their swelling systems, are rising. Meetings and disputations without number have taken place, and we are in a most melancholy frame of mind as to what may be the result. We see before us countless affairs of henor. We see twice-wounded volunteers-ones burt in their feelings and again in their abdomens. We behold gasping Aldermen stretched upon the gory field. O shade of Hickory! what means shall be taken to avert all these rows and wretchedness? O Jackson! what had become of the brains for which you had credit, when you devised to us such a mischievous legacy? Have we not reason for foreboding when the

yaliant William Wilson, "one of the Committee that awarded the geld box to" THE MAJOR, has actually thrown down not one glove, but a whole bushel, so to speak, of mittens? He is ready to sustain the award of the Committee anywhere, in any manner, and with any weapons. He has published in a morning papera most comprehensive challenge to the whole mob of heroes. "If any of them," says the Alderman, " feel aggrieved, I will give them any entisfaction, as gentlemen, they may "demand." Here's a coil, my masters! Any satisfaction is proffered, save only the delicious satisfaction of having the box-satisfaction with bullets, with small swords, with the humbler "bunch of fives." This is decidedly the most chivalrous announcement which ever issued from "No. 3 Morris street," the present head-quarters of this pugnacious Alderman. We would, in our enthusiastic admiration of so much bravery, shout, "that's the ticket!" were we not afraid that the word "ticket" might be disagreeable to the worthy Wilson. At the same time we would suggest that, if he would extend the scope of his proclamation and would say to any person with whom Wilson has male a mistake in the price of a railroad or steamboat passage-we do not say that he ever did make any such mistake—that by calling as aforesaid satisfaction might be had, would not an enlargement of the castle of this knight be necessary? "Call on me!" says Wilson. A good many people have called upon him, and have been none the better for it. "Any satisfaction," be cries. What visions of refunding do those words conjure up! 'Twould be the greatest "case of conscience" of the nineteenth century, and would not probably be equaled in the twen-

We are naturally peacemakers. We would therefore make a proposition. Let the Common Council order to be made immediately about seven hundred and fifty gold boxes, susceptible either of fine-cut or maccabey. Let a box be given to every officer or private surviving of our army in Mexico. Would not this afford a grand chance for a job? Why, it would make the fortunes of Wilson and all his fellow-Aldermen, and would be a great deal more profitable than the trade of an emigrant runner. Think of it, William, and don't talk ganpowder until you are obliged to.

We have been looking, since our last, into the business of copying and printing the Records of Titles in our City. We mean to look further and deeper. Thus far, we sest in the following con-

1. This job is one which the City should not have undertaken. Its cost is very beavy, while its advantages will mainly be enjoyed by the few.

2. It will probably be completed at a cost within the \$600,000 already appro printed. 3. When finished, copies of the whole will be for

sale at a good price, and a part of the heavy outlas will thus be returned to the City. 4. It is being very we'll and faithfully executed,

so far as we can judge. We examined several of the printed volumes yesterday, and found them faultless specimens o'i typography.

5. The Commissioners rest under sponsibility, and those of them who do their duty have quite a heavy load to earry for nothing.

6. There is no reason to believe that they are making anything out of their office.

7. The act cited in our last was passed over two years sgo, and not by our last Legislature.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION .- This Union held a meeting last evening at their rooms in Clinton Hall, the President of the Union in the chair. After some miscell areous business, the following gentlemen were elected life members of the Union: The Rev. Dr. Chepin, the Rev. Dr. Osgood, the Rev. Mr. Bellows and A'.fred Barcard. The following gentlemen were the proposed for membership: Victor Hernet and Edward Edwards. The Union then formed itself into a conference meeting, and the subject of " Modern Spirit ualism" was discussed with spirit by the few men withstanding the improvements is dentistry, they Tuesday of Soptember next.